

EL PASO HERALD

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No. 97 *The Associated Press* Secretary.

New West Texas Railroad

IT IS a splendid piece of news that comes with the beginning of the new year that a railroad is to be built from Pecos, through the Toyah valley and Davis mountains to Fort Davis.

The road will traverse a section of country, the richness of which is already proved, and will give market connection to thousands of acres of as rich land as the state of Texas or any other can boast.

The only reason that the Toyah valley has not progressed faster than it has is that it has been somewhat remote from transportation. With the building of the railroad, this region will be opened up to the market and it will become another of the garden spots of West Texas. The road will also place the noted summer resort and historical point, Fort Davis, in direct rail connection with the outside world, and while it is not the present intention of the promoters to build the road to Marfa, that is what will eventually happen, which will give the Toyah valley access to the open market in either direction.

El Paso commends the people of Pecos and the Toyah valley for the splendid manner in which they have come forward with the guarantee for this new railroad, and it congratulates the people of the Toyah valley on the great future they have in store for them.

Nicaragua, U. S. A?

However, most people get Pinchot when they get too big for their jobs.

Mars Taft may not be wielding the "big stick," but his walking cane appears to be on the job, all right, judging from the ultimatum to the insurgents.

But Kentuckians don't care a copper what Mr. Taft calls red liquor as long as they get plenty of it.

A burglar who broke into an El Paso residence one night last week was not satisfied with taking a pocketbook and its contents, but he left the window open and the house plants free. Burglars are heartless.

The racetrack promoters and supporters are resorting to falsehood in stating their side of the case. They are making it appear where possible that El Paso is fighting the races. El Paso is not fighting the races; merely the racetrack gambling. Nobody has ever made a protest against the races.

The racetrack promoters are very candid in their statements that they are teaching the El Paso people to bet on the horses. James Butler, a heavy stockholder in the Juarez track, who has just returned to New York from El Paso, is quoted in the New York Sun as follows: "The Juarez track management in order to educate people up to the intricacies of racing and betting (note this) at first gave out hundreds of complimentary badges which have not been called in."

Try Growing Broomcorn

BROOMCORN might be tried with profit by farmers around El Paso. Up in the panhandle country it has been selling this year at from \$200 to \$300 a ton and the acreage is being doubled for next year. Buyers state that it is almost impossible to get enough of the product to supply the demand of the factories and that the output over the country will have to be more than doubled before there is any material reduction in price.

Broomcorn is said to thrive in the west. There is no reason why it should not be given a trial around El Paso.

There is no reason to plow up alfalfa and plant broomcorn, for the demand for alfalfa is also stronger than the supply, but there is much land that is not planted in alfalfa hereabouts where broomcorn might be given a trial.

It might be well for the dry farmers of west Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to give broomcorn a trial. It has grown in the Texas panhandle and the soil and climate here are just as good if not better. A product that will bring from \$200 to \$300 an acre is worth trying, at least.

Irish confetti: Brickbats.

A square deal: Something you read about.

Anxious Inquirer: No, they do not raise turnips in Madison Square Garden.

It is unlucky for the young man whose best girl's birthstone is the diamond.

An exchange remarks that Dr. Cook has been so still of late that you can hear his gumdrop.

As proof that women are gentler than men, the Kansas City Star says that a woman when excited or aggravated always says, "Oh, heaven." A man doesn't.

A subscriber to an Indiana paper asks the editor why a thermometer doesn't get as cold as a man's nose, and the editor hasn't yet answered.

Household hint: "Cream puffs should be served as any other pastry. They take the place of pie." It is best to serve them to a guest in a bath tub, might have been added.

Answer in query column: "A bride stands on the left of the groom for the wedding." And she stands on him and walks all over him after the wedding, it might be added.

An easterner who has never been west insinuates that the sun sets when it gets out here because it gets tired. On the contrary, it has to get a rest before it goes back east again; the effrontery of the east would make anything tired.

San Antonio found that in many moving picture theaters, places denoted as exits by red lights were in reality merely fake doors, not cut through the brick walls. No penalty is too severe for a manager guilty of such a crime.

A New York banker died and Wall street went right along with his business. It is getting so these days that most any of us can die and the country just moves right along in the same old way. But when Roosevelt goes a hunting it is different.

The breakfast foods have done some good anyhow. It is now declared that they are responsible for the increase in the price of wheat and that the increased price of this grain has resulted in a big "back to the farm" movement from the cities.

"I don't think there is nothing nicer than to be woken up at night by vocal singing," a Kansas girl is quoted as saying in telling about a serenade in her honor. Evidently they need some El Paso teachers up in Kansas.

UNCLE WALT'S
Denatured Poem

THINGS never seem to come my way, and so I'm sick and sorry. I asked a friend of mine, today, to sing me, "Annie Laurie," for I was tired and sick at heart, and feeling low and lonesome, and so he pried his face apart, and sang me "Annie Laurie." 'Twas always thus since childhood's hour, I always miss connections; for me the cream is always sour, and moulty the confections, when I would gaily give my frat, her temper has a cross edge; the butter never knew a cow, there's whiskers on the sausage, but I couldn't sleep wink, for thoughts of ghost and boggy, I said, "I'll rise and get a drink, and smoke a cabbage stogie." I tramped across the silent shack to find the mealy dipper, and stepped upon a carpet tack—I wore no shoe or slipper; and then I fell off seven chains, and nearly spoiled my smeller, and thundered down a flight of stairs, and landed in the cellar. The neighbors heard the frightful noise, and came cawing over, a hundred idiots and boys, including Old Dog Rover. "Well, are you hurt?" the sillies cried; it made my anger smoulder; "I die too slowly," I replied, "please hit me with a boulder."

HARD LUCK

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THE Tired Business Man

"Professor Lowell says that the Martians have been digging canals and now he can count 600 of them," said Friend Wife. "I wonder why they are making the dirt fly so hard?"

"Must be having elections oftener than here," said the Tired Business Man. "Otherwise I can't see any reason why Mars should be so full of water. One thing I am certain about, and that is that this proves the inhabitants don't fly or they would not be building right of ways for canal boats."

"I wonder if they have to go through the same program with their canals that we went through to get one canal going at Panama. Think of the hundreds of revolutions that the big country of Mars must have had to finance to start friendly little one horse republics which don't care what happens as long as it suits their big friend, the canal digger. Think of the procession of retiring engineers who have come marching back from these 600 canals to take lucrative jobs in traction and financial circles up there! And think of 600 libel suits started against the newspapers of Mars as a result of making the dirt fly."

"Imagine a country with 600 canals. Why, they must have a ditch back of everybody's yard and I should think that papa and mamma Martin would be in a cold perspiration constantly for fear the little Martians would fall into the drink. I wouldn't be surprised to learn that many of the people lived in canal boats there, giving the planet a large floating population."

"I think Mars must be made of green cheese or some other soft substance, for they could dig this many trenches when you consider the amount of bother that goes on here when we try to rip out a few settlements from the earth and make a canal! Think of the Martians being being 1889. Early over a route for years, then the disappointment of an optimist of good imagination to guess from time to time how much more these 600 canals will have to cost than what they thought it would cost the last time they figured it up."

PINCHOT . . . The Man Without a Job

Sketch of the Millionaire Government Official Whom Taft Dismissed

Gifford Pinchot, forester, was born at Simsbury, Conn., August 11, 1865, son of James and Mary E. (Eno) Pinchot, and grandson of Constantine Cyril Desire Pinchot, a native of Breteil, France, who, for his personal faith, came to America in 1836, settling at Milford, Pa., where he became a merchant with large western interests. Gifford Pinchot attended Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated at Yale in 1889. His love of the woods was a passion from childhood, and while he found time to captain the college football team, and carried off several of the most coveted of college prizes, he also won for himself the reputation of being "mad on trees."

Deciding to take up forestry, in October, 1889, he went to England to consult with the men best able to advise him in the study. As a result of his observations, and after having spent some time in examining the forestry exhibit at the Paris exposition, he entered the Ecole Nationale at Nancy, in 1890. In 1890 he began field work in the French Alps and the Vosges, and after further study in Switzerland, Germany and Austria, returned to America in 1891. He traveled in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, and aided in the preliminary examination of George Vanderbilt's forest at Biltmore, N. C., where, in January, 1892, he began the first systematic forest work done in the United States.

In December, 1891, he opened an office in New York city, as consulting forester, and was engaged for the next three years in miscellaneous work in various sections of the country. He was a member of the commission appointed by the National Academy of Sciences in 1894, at the request of the secretary of the interior, to investigate and report upon the inauguration of a national forest policy for the lands of the United States, and thus helped to lay the foundation of the nation's present forest policy, which he was shortly to become the chief agent in developing.

As a result of the commission's report, 31 new western forest reserves were created, with a total area of over 21,000,000 acres, and legislation was enacted by congress in 1897, defining the purpose of the forest reserve, and providing for its administration by the department of the interior. The commission also recommended the putting into forest service all lands more valuable for the production of timber than for agriculture, and a policy providing for the immediate use of the forests by the public, as well as their production for the benefit of the future.

On July 1, 1898, Mr. Pinchot was appointed chief of the division of forestry in the United States department of agriculture, and here confronted him the dual task of bringing about the realization of the economic importance of forest preservation, and gathering the technical knowledge and staff necessary to put forestry into actual practice in the United States. There were then less than 10 professional foresters in the country and no science or literature of American forestry was in existence, while little practical work in this direction as yet been attempted by the division.

The broadening activity of the latter led to its reorganization as the "bureau of forestry," July 1, 1901. On Feb. 1, 1905, the administration of the forest reserves was transferred by act of congress from the department of the interior to the department of agriculture, and the bureau became the "forest service." Under Mr. Pinchot's guidance the policy originally recommended by the commission of 1897 was practically carried out, and to make clear the purpose of securing the fullest use of the forest reserves were now designated as "national forests." The growth of the service is illustrated by the increase of its expenditures from \$2,520 in 1898 to \$3,894,370 in 1909; while its receipts, of which there were none in the first named year, grew to \$1,765,000 in 1909. These are derived largely from the sale of mature timber, and the charges for private commercial uses of the land, such as grazing.

Mr. Pinchot is worth several millions of dollars in his own right. He is unmarried.

(From The Herald of this date, 1906)

14 Years Ago Today

CHURCH RUPTURE THREATENED OVER CARDS AND DANCING

Charles B. Eddy arrived in El Paso this morning, accompanied by chief engineer Lowrie and H. Y. Work, of the White Oak road. Mr. Eddy stated that Lowrie would start out in three or four days to make a survey of the proposed right of way of the new road.

There is a fight on in the Baptist church as to the propriety of card playing and dancing, and a rupture is threatened.

It is stated that the post at Fort Bliss will be occupied by cavalry in the future, and the 18th infantry will be ordered to some other point.

Peter Maher and family did not arrive this morning, as they were delayed by a wreck in Arkansas. Jake Marshall, who is to fight George Dixon, is expected to arrive with the party.

It is reported that two white men held up a Chinaman last night in the rear of the transfer company's stables.

Chas. Mason



"MARTIAN CANAL ENGINEER RE-SIGNING."

"Then there are the legislative junkies down to the canal zone—600 count 'em, 600! Why, that would keep the senators and representatives of Mars traveling all the time. And think of summoning an indicted editor to any one of these 600 jurisdictions occupied by canals. Think of debating for centuries—at the American rate—over whether they will make those 600 libel suits or sea levels."

"Think of the future republics which are trembling for fear of being annexed as soon as the canals are completed—or sooner. Think of the chances every boy in Mars has to rise from low pay boy to high salary officer. Big Stick! And, worst of all, think of the profanity manufactured if these 600 are built on the present style of Panama ditch."

"Profanity?" queried Friend Wife. "Yes, think of 600 canals full of dams," said the Tired Business Man.

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Guatemala, Leader Of the Republics.

STUDY OF ENGLISH IS COMPULSORY
V—Turbulent Central America.

By
Frederic
J. Haskin

WHETHER it be in the important of its business affairs.

In the position of influence it holds among the group of little republics, or in the advanced policies of its government, Guatemala takes first rank among the five nations of Central America.

In no other way is the progressiveness of the Guatemalans shown so well as by the fact that the study of English has been made compulsory in the public schools—even the primary pupils are compelled to study it. In issuing the order the president said that there are too many opportunities open to the master of English to permit the Guatemalan youth to grow up without a speaking knowledge of it.

Want Railroad to States.
Another illustration of the enterprise of the Guatemalans is their determination to have rail connection with the United States. They are arranging to have their narrow gauge roads widened, and all links filled in to give them direct connection with the National lines of Mexico, and through them with New Orleans, Chicago, Washington and New York. It is expected that the concessions already granted will result in the early completion of this work. It then will be possible for the traveler to take a Pullman in New York or San Francisco and go to the very heart of Central America without change of cars.

Population of Two Million.
Guatemala is the most populous of the five republics, having a population of nearly 2,000,000 souls. Salvador is the only other state with 1,000,000 people. Guatemala has the densest population, with the exception of Salvador, and is the only one of the republics with an export trade amounting to more than \$10,000,000 a year. Coffee is its principal article of export, although tropical fruits, precious and dye woods and minerals add much to the total of the things it has to sell.

Three Race Classes.
There are three principal classes of people in Guatemala—the whites, who are mainly Spaniards and Americans; the Indians, who have maintained their racial integrity through four centuries of white domination; and the Ladinos, who are a kind of racial jumble, with the blood of three of the five great races of mankind in their veins. The whites are exclusive, and are unpopular with the Ladinos, who are in turn hated by the Indians. The Ladinos are cultured, but fond of ease and luxury. The Ladinos work, but the Indians shirk as long as necessity will permit. The latter refuse to be civilized, and the only way of making money is by competing with the little Guatemalan donkeys as freight carriers.

Indians for Carriers.
Bands of Indians come into the cities carrying all sorts of burdens on their backs or heads. They have a queer custom of trotting like horses for long distances, keeping regular step as they do. One may be carrying a cupboard, another a sofa, another a bureau, another a barrel, and another a lot of chickens.

Sometimes an Indian, his mule and his wife travel together, each well laden. The woman may have a load on her head and a baby on her hip. Most of the money of the country is in the hands of the Indian, the megalop being a hand around the forehead, to which the net is attached—a sort of carryall for small packages. The Indian bends over as he walks, and the load in the net rests on his back. The megalop is a little companion to the yoke which is attached to the horns of an ox instead of to the neck. Many business men prefer the Indian freight carriers to mules and oxen.

Live in Primitive Way.
Nearly two-thirds of the entire population of Guatemala are Indians, and most of them live in the same primitive way that their ancestors did before the arrival of Columbus. They know nothing about intoxicants in those days, however, so that their chief dissipation has come with white civilization. They are now hard drinkers. At an Indian funeral one may see the "mourner" carrying jugs of liquor and the debauch begun shortly after the death of the occupant of the coffin, reaches a grand climax shortly after the interment.

Great Productivity.
The productivity of the soil of Guatemala is almost beyond belief. When the traveler to Central America is told the facts of the soil in the ground he is apt to be skeptical, but when he gets there he sees it with his own eyes. The posts begin to sprout and finally take root and flourish as trees. A 2000 acre plantation in Guatemala produces each year 2,000,000 pounds of coffee, 30,000 pounds of sugar, 200,000

bottles of cane rum and 22,000 gallons of milk. The regular force on this plantation varies from 500 to 1200 hands. Coffee is the principal crop of the country and amounts to about 75,000,000 pounds annually.

The government is trying to encourage the growing of henequen, a variety of sisal hemp, and is offering a bounty on all that is exported. At the same time all machinery for the growing of henequen and the manufacture of sisal fiber is allowed to enter the country free of duty. The growers are also given military exemption in proportion to the number of acres of this crop they cultivate. There are nearly 320 medicinal plants which grow in Guatemala, besides 140 kinds of commercially valuable wood. Altogether it has 400 species of trees.

Settled in 1522.
Guatemala was settled in 1522, and since that time there have been some 50 important volcanic eruptions within its boundaries. Fully half of the most remarkable volcanoes on the globe. It is noted for the regularity of its eruptions, and for its numerous earthquakes have also occurred in Guatemala during the same period. In the centuries before the Spaniards came to Central America, the Indians sought to appease the angry gods by volcanoes by throwing maidens into the fiery craters. After the Spaniards came the priests blessed the volcanoes, and received them into the church. But even Santa Maria, for centuries regarded as extinct, had a case of backsliding that caused the death of many poor souls.

Yellow fever epidemics have seldom affected Guatemala, and deaths from other tropical diseases are more infrequent than would be supposed. The greater part of the country has considerable elevation, and it is said that an ascent of one mile is equivalent, in climatic change, to a rising of nearly 1000 miles from the equator. Hence it is that one may find on the high plateaus some of the most pleasant regions in the world.

Railroads Improved.
The railroads of Guatemala have been greatly improved in recent years. Formerly, when it became necessary to supply the engine with water the crew and passengers had to form a bucket brigade from an adjacent stream to the tender. Many of the railroad men are from the states. They are well paid, but there are so many drinking places and other attractions that they have little of their wages at the end of the month.

One of them told a traveler not long ago that he had been on the road three years to save enough money to pay his transportation back to the states, but that he was still broke. Next day he was seen at the bull fight tossing dollar bills to the crowd.

Dollar Worth Eight Cents.
The Guatemalan dollar is worth only about 8 cents. In other words, a \$5 gold piece in American money is worth upwards of \$60 in Guatemalan money. The "cambio de moneda," or money exchange, occurs almost as frequently as the "cantina," or drinking saloon, and even the bootblacks keep as close watch on the fluctuations of the money market as Wall street brokers when things are doing on the street.

The president of Guatemala was asked by an American why gold and silver were discontinued as money, and he replied that it was on account of the fluctuations of the money market. The "cambio de moneda," or money exchange, occurs almost as frequently as the "cantina," or drinking saloon, and even the bootblacks keep as close watch on the fluctuations of the money market as Wall street brokers when things are doing on the street.

Every Day a Holiday.
No other country is more famous for its holidays. It has been jokingly stated that each year the people there have 365 holidays, exclusive of Sundays. One of the most beautiful of Guatemalan holidays is the fiesta of Minerva, when the children of the republic celebrate in honor of the public school system. Near the temple of Minerva, where these celebrations occur, is a relief map of the republic, done in brick and cement. It is of 80 square meters, and is a graphic study of the geography of Guatemala.

That Guatemala is progressive is shown by the fact that it has established a Pasteur institute, and that vaccination has been made compulsory by the national congress. One begins to realize that this little republic has a history when it is recounted that its first capital had 100,000 inhabitants when Boston was but a village, and New York little more than a Dutch trading post. In the 19th century its capital was the third city of the western hemisphere, only the City of Mexico and Lima, Peru, outranking it.

Tomorrow: VI—Debt Ridden Honduras.

LETTERS TO THE HERALD

WHAT IS HIS COMPLAINT?

Editor El Paso Herald:
I would like to know why it is that the government allows its employees to disturb peaceable citizens. I should think it was high time for them to take the law into their own hands. They are annoying people. For years I have been bothered pretty near to death by negroes, and some high officials, who were white men stationed at Fort Bliss, and I just cannot stand it any longer. I wish to make this statement in one of our daily papers, so that the proper authorities may take it, and I would like them to give their attention to the matter as soon as possible. Yours respectfully,
Vincent Del Buono,
411 South Stanton Street.

The writer fails to state how he has been bothered by these men. There have been no negro soldiers at Fort Bliss for several years.

AS TO HASKIN'S LETTERS.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 8, 1910.
Editor El Paso Herald:
I have followed Frederick J. Haskin's articles with interest all along, but he has a tendency to put on "appearances." It seems that they read with a tone of detailed accuracy that inspires confidence, but my confidence has been shaken by several little errors that have appeared from time to time. I have passed them over as petty errors of more or less careless statement on his part or mistakes of the printer; but they are growing suspiciously numerous.

Yesterday's article speaks of the Nicaraguans as being a "counterpart" of Hannibal selling public places in Rome while yet without "walls." Possibly Hannibal did this; but the story of this real estate deal at Rome is the other way round. Hannibal

had swept all Italy and beleaguered the city of Rome itself. He was obliged to show their courage, held a public auction and sold at fancy prices town lots on which Hannibal was camped.

Day before yesterday he spoke of the destruction of Trafalgar as being "Armadada" being at Trafalgar by the English, and thus breaking Spain's sea power. The battle of Trafalgar was fought near Gibraltar in 1805 between the English and the French. The Invincible Armada was destroyed elsewhere and 217 years before.

In 1805, at the time of Trafalgar, Spain was a mere weakling in the hands of Napoleon, and had 13 ships in the battle adding the French fleet of some 20 ships. Spain had nothing as a world power to lose in 1805; but in 1588 she was mistress of the seas and the richest nation of Europe. The significance of Trafalgar lies elsewhere than implied by Mr. Haskin; the Invincible Armada was destroyed elsewhere and 217 years before.

J. W. Curd.

MAGOFFIN AVENUE PAVING.
El Paso, Texas, Jan. 8.

Editor El Paso Herald:
As a property owner and taxpayer of El Paso county I have endorsed all along the policy of good streets for the city and good roads for the county and am always ready to pay taxes for such improvements so long as they are built for the public and not for the purpose of boosting the interest of private individuals or corporations that have property for sale.

In writing this communication I have in mind the extension of Magoffin avenue to intersect the county road or

Alameda avenue, the paving of which by the county, I dare say, would never have been asked for or not for the almost exclusive purpose of selling lots in Cotton addition at a price two or three times greater than they could be sold for if the street was not paved. Magoffin avenue is a residential street and it is safe to believe it will always remain so, while Alameda avenue and Texas street have been and are today recognized by the public as the county road, and no one will deny but that they lead right into the heart of the city, and it is safe to say that 25 wagons and buggies will travel this way while one goes the Cotton addition way.

I have no charge to make against the county commissioners, but I do say that I think they have made a mistake and I think it unfair to spend the people's money on a hatched up scheme to sell real estate for the Cotton estate, or any other estate or individual.

There is a broad highway leading into the very heart of the city, the roadbed of which has already been well prepared and only needs the finishing to make it what it should be—Alameda avenue and Texas street, the public highway leading from the city to the valley. Seven thousand five hundred dollars spent here would receive the approval of every citizen and taxpayer down the valley and every fair minded man in the city of El Paso.

R. E. Harris.
A citizen acquainted with the situation said in reference to the above letter: "The matter of the opening of the street, as the general public knows, among property owners and those interested in property in the eastern section of the city, was not taken up at the request of or by the owners of Cotton addition, but by the movement to open it was started long before the Cotton litigation was settled. When the litigation ended, the movement was then carried out, but it was initiated by the owners of Cotton addition connected with the opening of a new street, that is a matter in which the citizens, as well as the Cotton addition people, interested themselves, and which was urged by others than those directly connected with the litigation. There is no question that the Texas street thoroughfare should also be put in good condition, but to most people it does not appear that there is any reason to object to a committee to be formed to the county road, important as the traffic is to and from that direction."

WANTS TO RECEIVE CHRIST.
El Paso, Texas, Jan. 11.

Editor El Paso Herald:
I see by your paper that Christ is coming Oct. 25, 1910, (according to the statement of a preacher in Mexico). Well, I am glad if it is true. If the mayor will appoint a committee to receive him, I would be glad to be one of them. If you will publish this you will confer a favor on yours truly.
N. O. Gore.

EL PASOANS PLAN FOR CONVENTION

Laymen's Missionary Association to Convene Here Next Month.

A meeting has been called for Friday evening by J. J. Ormsbee to arrange for the conference of the Laymen's Missionary movement which will meet in El Paso February 27, 28 and March 1. Ten speakers will be here for the Laymen's movement conference and the local committee of laymen, of which Mr. Ormsbee is chairman, will arrange the details for the conference which will include all of the Protestant churches of the city and will be one of the broadest religious movements in the history of El Paso.

The Laymen's Missionary movement is a general one, including active workers in 75 cities throughout the United States and Canada and is closely affiliated with an international movement which holds its world congress in Edinburgh in June. At Chicago the campaign for the broader missionary work will culminate in a national congress which will be held on May 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The Laymen's movement is not one to raise money. It is not an organization, but rather an inspiration to create more interest among the churches and Canada and in the evangelization of the world. The movement is not denominational and includes all of the churches. The meeting Friday evening is the result of a visit of H. A. Wheeler, field secretary of the movement to El Paso.

BULL DOG ATTACKS WOMAN'S ASSAILANT

Pet of Mrs. J. R. Carlisle Fastens Teeth Into Mexican's Leg.

Mrs. J. R. Carlisle, granddaughter of sewer commissioner J. W. Hadlock, is thankful that she took her bull dog with her when she left her father's home last night on a visit to some friends in the neighborhood.

She was accompanied by her little daughter and as she passed by a hedge close to the Hadlock residence, on the county road, two Mexican boys jumped up and confronted her, evidently intending to strike her. Before they could do so the dog had grabbed one of them by the throat and his companion fled. The man who was bitten finally freed himself and got away before Mrs. Carlisle could attract the attention of Mr. Hadlock, who was sitting in the house.

This is the first time that the dog has attacked anyone and Mrs. Carlisle intends to take him with her on all her walks.

THE TEXAS ALMANAC.
The Dallas-Galveston News has issued the Texas Almanac for 1910, which its publishers say is the best and most reliable index of the resources and progress of the state and a dependable reference work as to the activities and achievements of its people in their various pursuits. One of the features which will probably prove of considerable value this year, is the division devoted to recent political statistics and information, and the intention of the publishers to issue the almanac every year from this time forward.

VEGETATION SPRINGS UP.
Rains in a certain field over in Juarez. At the right as the street car approaches the race track may be seen a field dotted with a green something. Yesterday the verdure was barely noticeable. Today it is very apparent.

RESULTS SURPRISING.
You'll be surprised at the results you will get from a small want, rent or lost ad in the Herald. Will not cost more than 25c to